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THE A 1 Ship FRENCHMEN, 1156 Tons register, will sail about the beginning of May, has two side Cabins still disengaged. For Passage, apply to Captain GALLOWAY, at Messrs. ROBINSON & Co., Bombay.

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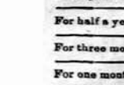
Bombay, 20th April 1863.

FOR SURAT.



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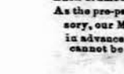

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DWARKADASS MODHOWJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 17th April 1863.

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C. H. BOGOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

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Bombay, 17th April 1863. H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Bavelaw*, Captain HUGHES, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain HUGHES will not be responsible for the condition and contents of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

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NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY next, the 20th instant at noon, for the purpose of electing a Deputy Chairman in the place of WALTER CASSELS, Esquire, who has left Bombay for Europe: and for other business.

By order of the Committee,
H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, 14th April 1863.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, in consequence of the opening of the Bhore Ghaut Incline.

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Bombay, 17th April 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—The Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, is prepared to receive, up to the 30th May, Tenders for the supply of Public Buildings and other works in the Surat and Broach Collectorate at; schedules showing the probable quantity of work to be done, can be obtained in the Office of the Executive Engineer's Office in the Ditch Bunder at Surat.

Executive Engineer's Office, Surat, 13th April 1863.

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COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, April 11.)

COCOANUT OIL.—Is rather easier and contracts for time can be effected at and slightly under our quotation.

COIR YARN.—Continues the same as last quoted.

COFFEE.—Dealers are firm in their demand and business has been done at rates quoted.

FREIGHT.—£5 to £5. 5s. for Oil and £4 for Light Freight.

RICE.—We have to notice an advance of 3 Rs. per Candy on the price of this article, which will become dearer as the season closes.

WHEAT.—Has risen from 22 to 30 Rs. since last fortnight, the stock is now about 1000 mooras.

EXCHANGE.—The following are the quotations to-day :—

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	1	0 0 per cent.
3 days' sight	"	1	4 0 "
16 days' sight	"	1	12 0 "
Madras, sight	"	0	12 0 "
3 days' sight	"	0	14 0 "
30 days' sight	"	1	8 0 "
Colombo, 3 days' sight	"	1	8 0 "
16 days' sight	"	2	1 14 "

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto	2s.	0½d.	do.
Ditto at 3 ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto at 2 ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.
Ditto at 1 ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.
Ditto on demand ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 2nd April 1863. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at 6 months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchases or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On receiving Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd April 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d.	"
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-56 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	"	2-53	"
On Demand	"	2-50	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

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IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rup.		
" " " " 4	do.	1s.	11½d.	do.	
" " " " 3	do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
" " " " 2	do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
" " " " 1	do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.	
" " " " On demand		1s.	11¾d.	do.	
On Scotland do.					
On Ireland do.					

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on presentation only.*

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.		per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11½d.	"
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11½d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11½d.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland ...11 days's sight... 1s. 11d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank takes purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st April 1863. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz. :—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	1s.	11½d.	"
3 Do. at	1s.	11¾d.	"
2 Do. at	1s.	11¾d.	"
1 Do. at	1s.	11¾d.	"
On demand at	1s.	11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. If the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe ustody, ½ per cent.

Bankers.—10 hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
April 2nd 1863. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
" 4 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" 3 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	
Circular Notes	1s.	11d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letter enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 9th April 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0d. per Rupee

Ditto	4	ditto	.....1s.	11½d.	do.
Ditto	3	ditto	.....1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto	2	ditto	.....1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto	1	ditto	.....1s.	11¾d.	do.
On demand			.....1s.	11¾d.	do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 10th April 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Apr. 17	Rajah of Cochin	Cumming	London 3 Dec.
18	Sam Mendel	Ellwood	Liverpool 24 Dec.
	Johnstone Castle (s).	Main	Surat 17 April.
19	Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat 18 April.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Apr. 18	Magnolia	Beynard	Liverpool.
	Royal Victoria	Nesoda	Cochin.
	Bosphorus	Pendleton	St. Thomas.
	Celeratus	Maginson	Cochin.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taylor	Surat.
	John Bright (s)	Bethan	China, &c.
19	Hornet	Fryna	London.
	Concordia	Ross	Liverpool.
	Indomitable	Carren	Calcutta.
	King of Algeria	Smellie	Liverpool.
	Isha Jahan	Wilson	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Rajah of Cochin*, from London.—Major J. Prescott; Captain G. Cumming; Captain and Mrs. Mulock; Lieut. S. Pechell; Revd. J. S. Holbeck; and Mr. H. S. Steemans.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat.—Captain and Mrs. Beal; Dr. Alleyne; Mr. Stoven; Mr. Carpendale; Lieut. Spring; Mr. Williams; Mr. Marine; and several natives.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—Mr. W. C. Bayley, a gentleman, and 150 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Royal Victoria*, to Cochin.—Fifteen natives.
Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—One hundred and fifteen natives.
Per Ship *Indomitable*, to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Drury.
Per Ship *Isha Jahan*, to Calcutta.—Fifteen natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Ship *Rhed Sylvia*, for Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 18TH APRIL 1863.

For London.

Pride of the Ocean.—1 box Indian Preserves, F. A. Spencer; 17 chests Chundroos, 32½ cwt., Muncharam Moteeram; 494 chests Tea, 44,074 lbs. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy; 484 pieces E Teeth, 26 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs., Gooculdass Lillladhur.

Prince Consort.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,785 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs., Remington and Co.; 8 casks Castor Oil, 33 cwt. 2 qrs. 9 lbs., 1 cask Cocoanut Oil, 4 cwt. 2 lbs., G. Burstall and Co.

Patterson.—26 bales Wool, 78 cwt., Munjee Ramjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Herald.—16 bales Cotton, 56 cwt., J. P. Cornforth and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 385 cwt. Combier Son & Co., 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Vittoria.—46 bales Cotton, 161 cwt., Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bungaly; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Gunnesh Venayeck; 1 box Preserves, F. A. Spencer.

Belooches.—810 bales Cotton, 2,835 cwt., Culliandass, Nesserwanjee and Co.; 28 bales Munjeet, 91 cwt. 2 qrs. 9 lbs., Ludha Sewjee.

James Russel.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Tullucknund Hukumchund.

Almora.—65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Hunmuntroy Calcoram.

Wasp.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Morarjee Cursondass.

Algiers.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee.

Tomogonops.—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Rennie, Scovell and Co.; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Wootumchund Panachund; 300 packets Rapeseed, 150 cwt., C. Warwick.

Coronet.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Toolsidass Dewjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Finlay, Scott and Co.

Tiger.—4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Vullubdass Lillladhur; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Bomonjee and Cursetjee Eranee.

Dunearin.—55 bales Cotton, 29½ cwt., Wootumchund Muneharam.

Frenchman.—75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Gooculdass Lillladhur; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee.

Empress.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.; 162 bales Cotton, 357 cwt., Bhickhoo Sazba and Co.

Feronia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Heerjee Khimjee; 22 packages Coffee, 36½ cwt., Morarjee Poonja.

Etna.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 49 bales Cotton, 173½ cwt., F. Chambers; 101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Gooculdass Tezpall.

Black Eagle.—35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Megjee Mooljee.

Earl of Dalhousie.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Vurudhman Poonsy and Co.

Berbice.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Cooverjee Premjee.

Rhea Sylvia.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Robinson and Co.; 500 bags Linseed, 870 cwt., Finlay, Scott and Co.

General Simpson.—400 bags Surree Seed, 450 cwt., Mulljee Sewjee.

Henry Forney.—1,200 bags Rapeseed, 1,800 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Havelock.—90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Fasulbhoy Hubib Ebrahim.

May Queen.—1,500 bundles Sursee Seed, 750 cwt., Mooljee Anundjee.

Anna Dorothea.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Poonsy Veljee and Co.

Lillies.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabdoy.

South Carolina.—150 cases Vermillion, 155 cwt., Hassun Moosa.

For Havre.

Haddington.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Fernandes.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1557	Africana, Hatfield.	Dec. 9
1189	Belle Isle, Cole.—Stochr Praegar & Co.	Jan. 7
903	Casperdown Stodder.	March 8
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard.	
882	Cyclops, Cordiner.	
1954	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	March 3
531	Dovercourt, Heigho.	
831	Janet Cowan, McKirdy.	
756	Lord Raglan, Rybert.	
1987	Louisa, Sowcroft.	March 1
187	Maldon, Seals.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Feb. 4
497	Mary Sparks, Chase.	Nov. 29
724	Morayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co.	Dec. 24
1917	Mystery, Stap—Ewart Latham & Co.	Dec. 31
950	Octavia, Bristow.	Feb. 14
744	Sea Park, Stewart.	
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
492	Sirocco.—Burjorjee & Co.	Feb. 24
744	Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.	Feb. 25
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Bobert Frith & Co.	
1155	Zuleika, Glover.	Dec. 3

FROM LONDON VIA ADEN.

905	Southern Light.	Jan. 24

FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.

403	Phamamond, Phillips, (at Natal Jan. 9.)	Oct. 28

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

1354	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 6

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1162	Africa, Bowie.	Dec. 9
1127	Albion, Thompson.	Dec. 15
1862	Ambrose, Daniel.	
1946	Americana, Potts—MacNee & Co.	Nov. 29
589	Bon Accord, Campbell.	Feb. 14
1246	British India—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan. 5
814	Bloomer, Goodwin.	Feb. 11
1244	Camperdown, Honston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Dec. 4
668	Celista, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	March 6
1119	Contest, Jennings—Coupland & Co.	Feb. 6
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co.	Dec. 2
1147	Clar, Longwill, Rennie Scovell & Co.	Dec. 19
848	Dalkeith, Flicker—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Dec. 14
666	Douglas Castle, Steele—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Jan. 7
743	Edith Byrne, Anderson.	Jan. 13
	Eliza Bencke, Jackson.	March 9
1000	Eliza, Inckerson.	Dec. 7
1400	Empire of Peace—Robinson & Co.	Dec. 10
617	Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 3
229	Fidelister, (s), Jones—E. Bates & Co.	
986	Fleur de Lis, Taylor Remington & Co.	Jan. 6
1194	Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Dec. 24
1009	Forgenhall, Robinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Jan. 9
1350	Glee Maiden, Marshall.	Jan. 8

ledge to lay up materials for speculation; so it is not the quantity read but the degree of reading which affords a profitable exercise to the student, ...*non multa sed multum*, little perhaps but accurate, has from ancient times obtained the authority of an axiom in education, from all who had any title to express an opinion on the subject"—and has based his own teaching on the spirit of them, he may very well be indifferent to any *ideal* that may be offered to supplant or supersede it.

It is not to be denied, however, that complaints abound against the educational department in matters connected with its administration and internal economy. Some of these complaints have found their way into the newspapers, and individual grievances are freely discussed in social circles. It pertains to the credit of the Director and the department he presides over that all these personal grievances be carefully inquired into: the public have a right to see that no injustice is done to individuals who in this department allege that their just and legal claims have not received fair treatement at the hands of Government.

While so much is at present talked and written upon education, and almost all public proceedings of any importance of late in Bombay, have been of an educational character, how comes it to pass that the public have been kept in utter ignorance of all that has been done or is now doing in this department, throughout the entire Presidency, for more than two years? We cannot suppose for a moment that the Educational department can be to blame for the delay; the Director of Public Instruction is not a person to let his own work, or the work of those under him, lag behind. But were it otherwise it would still be the duty of Government to see that the department was in efficient working order. While the Governor of Bombay has on more than one recent occasion been urging on the native community with a quiet, impressive earnestness peculiar to himself, the vital importance of a liberal education; the Government of Bombay shows its peculiar interest and zeal in the same great cause by withholding from publication the reports of the Director of Public Instruction on the progress of education throughout the Presidency for a period of more than two years! We beg the Government to consider at its leisure, what intelligent natives are likely to think of even the best precepts on the subject of education, if its own interest in the matter is permitted to be conjectured from such extraordinary and unaccountable delay.

We publish in our correspondence column a letter from the Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company taking exception to an expression in the article which appeared in our issue of Saturday, on the Deputation of the P. & O. Company to the Pasha of Egypt, as calculated to bear an unfavorable construction as to the relations of the Austrian Lloyd's Company with the Egyptian Government. Though we do not think such an inference can fairly be drawn from anything we said, we are glad of the opportunity of referring to the Austrian Lloyd's Company, and its position in connexion with the transit through Egypt. We are well aware that it stands on the same footing, and has precisely the same privileges accorded to it in everything connected with the transit of goods and passengers through Egypt, as the P. & O. Company and the French Company, and that it does its business with as much care and attention as either.

THE following is a Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in Circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities, held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st March 1863:—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.
Notes in Circulation	*247,60,000	1,85,00,000	60,00,000	4,92,60,000
Silver Coin Reserve	1,85,11,139	55,00,000	60,00,000	3,00,11,139
Silver Bullion Reserve	...	1,30,00,000	...	1,30,00,000
Government Securities	68,48,861	...	...	68,48,861

* Rs. 18s. in course of transfer to Bank.

THE Government of India having enquired whether the one year's service granted to the Garrison of Lucknow and Allumbagh is allowed to reckon towards service for good conduct pay, the home authorities have answered in the affirmative.

MR. JOSEPH GRAHAM, Standing Counsel to the Government of India, has been appointed to officiate as Advocate General, during Mr. Cowie's absence on leave.

LETTERS ON THE COTTON TRADE OF INDIA BY A LIVERPOOL COTTON BROKER:

No. VII.

PROSPECTS OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF INDIAN COTTON, EUROPEAN AGENCIES, &c.

THIS question naturally resolves itself into two branches—first, the substitution of better sorts of cotton for the kinds now grown in India, and secondly, the improved treatment of the existing kinds.

It has been long hoped by those who have the interest of India at heart that the inferior native growths might be superseded by the American description or other superior sorts—and it is scarcely known in England how numerous and persevering have been the attempts to carry out this plan. Some twenty years ago six American planters were brought out to this country by the "old company," and for several years their energies were devoted to the introduction of the American plant. Indeed for many years a constant series of experiments went on with the object of naturalising foreign growths of cotton in India. In this attempt private individuals co-operated most heartily with the Government, and large sums of money were sunk in these undertakings. The consequence, however, was that in the vast majority of cases the experiments signally failed. Though the American cotton was tried in almost every part of India suited for cotton, it hardly succeeded in any, or could only be sustained by such artificial means as put it beyond the reach of the ryots. The American system of cultivation, moreover, was found quite unsuited to the soil and climate of India, and in nearly all cases the planters at last were obliged to abandon it and resort to the native methods.

There appear, therefore, to be strong grounds for believing that the native cotton of India is the only description adapted by nature to the soil and climate of the country, and that its essential character is likely to remain for many years to come the same as in the past.

There is one part of India, however, to which this statement does not fully apply. In the Dharwar district the American description was naturalised after much difficulty, about ten years ago it took a firm root in that part of the country, and since then the cultivation has steadily increased, till now it reaches 50,000 bales annually.

It must be observed, however, that the character of Dharwar is very different from that of most parts of India. It is a high tableland some 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the temperature is much lower than it is elsewhere. In winter it becomes so cold that fires are requisite, and in summer it seldom becomes so hot as to be disagreeable to Europeans. Moreover, the rainy season is spread over a much longer period than occurs in the other cotton districts. The south-west monsoon commences a month sooner than in Guzerat, and when it is finished, the tail of the south-east monsoon from the Madras side sweeps across and prolongs the rainy weather a month later than elsewhere. Besides the rains fall more gently and equably than in other parts of India, and the total rain fall is much below the average. All those features make the climate of Dharwar more akin to that of the Southern States than any other part of India, and as a consequence the American Cotton thrives best there.

But even in Dharwar the American plant is much inferior to what it is in its native soil. Its superiority to the indigenous cotton is by no means so great as is generally imagined. The plant itself is hardly larger than the native sort, and does not bear much more fruit. The yield from American seed is variously stated at one-third to one-sixth more than from the native, and even with that addition it is no greater than is generally obtained in Broach and Berar from the native kinds, and is not more than one-third of what is produced on average soil in America.

The chief advantage of the American sort is its greater strength of staple which enables it to stand the sawgin, and on that account it can be cleaned far more rapidly than the native cotton.

There is every reason to anticipate a steady increase of the American description in that part of the country, and it is thought by those well acquainted with the district that in ten years the cultivation may reach 150,000 bales, if high prices continue—but with this single exception these seems very little chance of superseding the indigenous growths of Indian cotton with superior kinds for a long time to come, if ever.

The prospect of improving the native cotton by greater care in picking, cleaning, and transport, is, however, more hopeful, and there is no doubt that if it reached England in as good order as the American cotton has done it would be a most useful article, and capable of supplying a large part of the home consumption. The grand specific universally urged for the attainment of this, is the introduction of European agencies into the interior. It is argued that the superior honesty and intelligence of Europeans would defeat the trickery and petty frauds of the native dealers, and by offering the ryots a price proportioned to quality would stimulate them to prepare their cotton better. There can be no doubt that great advantages would accrue from the adoption of this system, but its efficacy, is much exaggerated at home. The difficulties in the way of dealing directly with the ryots are so great that most Europeans at first would find it impracticable, and in the few cases that it has been tried, it has nearly always failed. As has been already observed it is the custom of the ryots almost universally to sell their crops in anticipation, and receive a large payment in advance, but this is a business which can never suit a European house in Bombay. Suppose its agent up-country wished to contract for 5,000 bales directly with the ryots, he must make separate agreements with 2,000 or 3,000 cultivators, and be willing to lie out of £50,000 or so (at present prices) for several months. And for this enormous risk he is quite at the mercy of these innumerable clients, for it is impossible for him to superintend each of them personally, and see that their petty bargains are faithfully fulfilled. If the contract is made when cotton is at Rs. 300 and the price is Rs. 400 when the time of delivery arrives, many of the cultivators are sure to shirk their engagements; they will deliver part of their cotton to other buyers, and give to the European only a moiety of their crops or they will sell their best cotton and reserve the worst for him, or they will repudiate their engagements altogether and return him the advance.

It has often been said that a more stringent contract law making non-delivery of cotton, a criminal offence would remedy this difficulty. But no contract law, however stringent could prevent innumerable evasions of their bargains when the ryots wished it, and it would be certain to lead moreover to great harshness and injustice. Insurmountable difficulties present themselves to Europeans contracting with the ryots; those difficulties have prevented that business in the past and will prevent it equally in the future, and no legislation can remove them. But with the native dealers the case is different. They live in the country villages in the midst of the people, they know the ryots personally and hear of all their doings, no evasions can be practised on them, at least without their knowledge, and they have a screw which they can put on the ryots if they act dishonestly. They can stop their advances and refuse to deal with dishonest customers in the future, a course of little competition, of course was sure to bring them to reason. Besides the village dealer is content with small operations, he contracts it may be with fifty cultivators, and receives 100 bales of cotton, but it would never answer an English house to maintain an agency at great expense to do such a peddling business.

In fact the system of dealing direct with the ryots does not fall within the province of the European cotton merchant, it is as foreign to his proper business as it would be for a large provision merchant in Liverpool or Belfast to contract with some thousands of cotters in the West of Ireland for the delivery of the potatoes grown on their little patches of ground. If it comes, however, to be the custom among the ryots to sell their cotton after it is picked there will be wider scope for European influence. Suppose for instance an English buyer was established at Oomrawuttee or Dharwar and was known to be always willing to buy the cotton presented to him at a fair market price, according to quality, it would greatly encourage the ryots to pick their cotton well and bring it to him for sale. They can easily afford now to do this and in some places, English buyers would already find it practicable to some extent. In the general way, however, the European up country must do his business with the petty dealers of the neighbourhood. They collect the local produce into reservoirs and so furnish him with sufficient quantities and being men some capital, can be held to their engagements. This is the way in which the few Europeans settled up country transact their business and must in the main continue to do so.

But great advantages result even from this, the cotton is collected purer and free from admixture of different growths. The local dealers get a better price for good quality and stipulate with the ryots for the same; then the cotton comes down to Bombay with the European's mark which is a tolerable security against fraud and adulteration.

Besides a European establishment when its scale is sufficiently large, would find it profitable to introduce machinery for cleaning and packing. Several roller gins on the principle of the Indian churka have been invented in England, but none of them as yet are sufficiently simple and cheap to come into use among the natives. Some of them, however, are capable of being worked advantageously by steam power, and it might pay a European establishment to set up as many of them as would clean all their cotton. In that case they would buy the cotton in the seed, or kuppas as the natives style it and clean it much more rapidly and also more thoroughly than is done by the native process. A considerable amount of machinery is now coming out from England for this purpose and will soon be set agoing.

And here it may not be irrevelant to mention that the great desideratum required in India is a simple and expeditious roller gin or churka. The native method of separating the seed from the cotton is tedious in the last degree. Through most of India it is done as already observed by the churka, a rude instrument turned by two women and capable of cleaning some 20 lbs. of cotton per day. But it is customary only to work the churka during the heat of the day, for then the fibre is crisp and easily parts from the seed, moreover it cannot be worked during the monsoon for then the fibre is too damp and tenacious, so that a great deduction must be made from the 20 lbs. to get at the average work accomplished. But in the Dharwar district and adjacent regions, generally known as the Southern Maratha Country, a still ruder system prevails. The native cotton there (the Compta sort) is cleaned by a small iron roller, which a woman pushes with her foot up and down a smooth stone, putting on a piece of seed cotton on the one side and drawing out the fibre on the other. This is usually worked only during the heat of the day, and a woman will clean not more than 2 or 3 lbs. in the time generally given to it. In this cumbrous fashion about 100,000 bales of cotton are prepared for export, and besides that, the clumsiness of the process allows large quantities of seed to pass through, hence the well known seediness of the Compta cotton.

From this it may be inferred what an immense amount of labour is requisite to clean the Indian cotton crop. Though the picking is generally completed two or three months before the monsoon commences, a large part of the crop cannot be cleaned in time but remains in the interior till after the rains, to its great detriment. Though great inducements have been offered for the invention of a cheap and simple churka superior to the native instrument, none has yet been elicited, at least none has become current in place among the cultivators. In no one respect perhaps does Indian cotton labour under such a disadvantage compared with American as in this one respect, but the introduction of cleaning machinery by Europeans into the interior would do something to remedy it.

But to return to the question of European agency: much advantage would also be derived from the erection of compressing establishments up country. The Oomrawuttee and Dharwar cotton comes down in loose bags which readily admit of adulteration, but if cotton was screwed by powerful presses in the interior, it would be impossible to tamper with it, and it might even be possible to send it direct on board ship at Bombay from the European establishments up country, without requiring a second compressing in the port. Cotton screws have already been set up at Broach and Surat and are in contemplation for many other points, and wherever European agencies are started it is most important for them to have this appendage.

Before quitting this subject, however, it may be well to add that the climate of some of the cotton districts is deadly to Europeans. It is probable that one half the English settling at Broach or Dhollera would soon perish there. Indeed through most of the great cotton region of Guzerat which supplies nearly half the cotton of Bombay the climate is most dangerous to Europeans. In Berar and Dharwar, however, it is tolerably healthy. But business in the interior must always be distasteful; it necessitates seclusion from the world most of the year, for at many of the best cotton stations scarcely one European resides within a day's journey. Then the mode of travelling wherever you desert the Railway is most irksome, the traveller must lumber over broken roads in bullock carts at the rate of twenty miles per day. To reach Dharwar for instance requires nearly a week of this wearisome progress. And what with the want of social comforts and the risks and privations undergone, It is not to be wondered at that so little has been done hitherto to open up trade in the interior of India. Railways, however, are penetrating into the heart of the cotton regions of the interior and every year better facilities are afforded for Europeans settling up country, so that it is likely their reluctance to do so will gradually abate. And it cannot be doubted that the presence of enterprising Europeans in the interior in connection with merchants in Bombay will be one of the most effective means of developing the resources of the country and improving the quality of its cotton.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Bombay, 27th March 1863.

N.B.—It may be well to add here, that since the preparation of the first of these letters, in which estimates were given of the probable shipments from India this year, increasing evidence has been afforded of the great deficiency and backwardness of the crops. It is now beyond doubt that the export from Bombay in the first half of this year will fall considerably short of the same period last one, nor is the deficit certain to be made up in the latter half. In the North-West Provinces the crops have also failed, and the shipments from Calcutta are not expected now to be much over last year, so that it is hardly probable that the export from all India can exceed that of 1861 and 1862—say, 1,200,000 bales. Besides owing to the lateness of the season not more than one million of bales is likely to reach Europe within the present year however high prices may rule.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

PONDICHERRY, *April 17th* 7 P.M.

Steamer *Erymanthe* left for Madras.

MADRAS, *April 18th* 7 A.M.

Steamer *Erymanthe* anchored from Pondicherry.

MADRAS, *April 18th* 12-20 P.M.

Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

17th April, 3-30 P.M.

Government Paper Four per Cent., par to four annas discount.

Five per Cent., eight rupees and three quarter to nine rupees prem.

Five-and-half per Cent., eighteen rupees and quarter to eighteen rupees and half premium.

Exchange on London, first-class Credits, two shillings and a farthing.

Freights to London, dead weight, forty-seven shillings and six pence to fifty-five shillings.

Jute, ninety to ninety-five shillings.

Seed ninety shillings.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds, forty inches, eight rupees twelve annas to fourteen annas per piece nominal.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven three pounds, thirty-two inch, four rupees four annas per piece nominal.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, eleven annas six pie per morah.

Market for piece goods, very quiet, no buyers.

Market for Twist very quiet, no buyers.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, *16th April.*

Arrived steamer *Malta* from Hongkong 1st, Singapore 9th, and Penang 11th April.

No important political or belligerent events are received.

Trade at Ningpo is reviving.

The rebels having been driven from the neighbouring country.

From Peking there is no intelligence.

Nothing from Japan.

At Yokohama everything was quiet.

No further signs of hostilities having been made.

Renewed dissatisfaction is felt among the merchants at Shanghai owing to the imposition of taxes on goods removed by native purchasers.

COMMERCIAL.

Per steamer *Malta*:—Opium has materially declined. Advices from the north favorable. Present quotations are nominally, Patna, 647 dlrs. Benares, 623 dlrs. Malwa, 703 dlrs.

Exchange has considerably advanced.

On London, four shillings and ten pence farthing.

First-class Private Paper, four shillings ten pence three farthings.

On Bombay, two hundred and thirty-three rupees.

On Calcutta, two hundred and thirty-four rupees.

From Shanghai our dates are 25th March.

Opium market dull. Stocks are materially closing, quotations were:—

Maiwa, 565 taels. New Patna, 544 taels.

Exchange on London, six shillings three pence half penny.

First-class Private Paper, six shillings four pence farthing.

On Bombay, three hundred rupees.

On Calcutta, three hundred and thirty-three rupees, at three days' sight.

Cotton at Canton. Bombay, no sales. Stock 400 bales. Quotations unaltered.

CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.)

(Hongkong through Galle.)

HONGKONG, *1st April.*

Patna, dlrs. 647.

Malwa, dlrs. 710 nominal.

Both Markets dull, Tendency downwards.

No consumption. Money scarce.

Bill, Rs. 233 per dlrs. 100.

NEWS-LETTERS.

KATTYWAR AFFAIRS.

NONE of your correspondents here having as yet informed you of the new phase in which Kattywar inquity has manifested itself since the last twelve months, I trouble you with the following simple narrative of it. The good people of the Presidency will be startled if I tell them that in this case the sufferers are not the unhappy natives of this Province, but our own British Government and their servants who have the misfortune to be here.

My story is as follows: England having to pay more for Indian cotton than her ordinary exports in goods, she has of late been obliged to send silver Bullion, of which nearly ten millions were offered during the last twelve months to the Bombay Mint alone. Acting up to its engagements, the Mint paid the importers for the Bullion in coined rupees, which were immediately put in circulation in the interior of the Presidency in advances for future crops, &c., this Province, as a cotton producing dependency, receiving its due share. Thus, Her Majesty's Mint at Bombay did its duty towards Her Majesty's subjects by producing coin in sufficient quantities to represent the increased value of the circulating wealth of the country.

Now let us see how our feudatories in this Province have performed their duty towards their own subjects and those of Her Majesty in this respect. The Government rupee is not a legal tender in the greater part of Kattywar, where the Native Mint owners exercise a despotic and irresponsible sway over their own circulating medium.

It is impossible for an uncurrent coin to supply successfully the deficiency in the amount of the legal circulating medium of a foreign country, unless the local Mint accept it at its assay value and recoin it or declare it a legal tender at that rate. Either of these steps has been considered as the bounden duty of all Governments possessing Mints throughout the civilized world. But the Native Mint owners here would only laugh at any one talking such nonsense. They look upon the Mint as a source of Revenue alone; and you can form a tolerable idea from this of their honesty and integrity in protecting the rights of their people.

The natural result of this state of things was that shrewd shroffs, cunning bankers, and avaricious Mint owners and Mint Masters anticipating and watching the influx of Government Rupees, bought up and hoarded every available native coin (koree) in circulation in the country. Dealing in korees thus became a distinct and profitable trade in the hands of the above parties, who are at present selling them in Rajcote and Nuggur at a premium of* FORTY-EIGHT AND A QUARTER per cent., in exchange for Government rupees!

Our Gracious Queen has every right to be proud of her eastern possessions and to appear in a gorgeous oriental dress on her new Indian coin. But be it known to Her Majesty that her *loyal* feudatories have dared with impunity, to depreciate systematically the stamp of Her Majesty's effigy compared to their own, to the tremendous extent above stated simply to satisfy their own cupidity; nay, Her Majesty's Government of Bombay have not only shut their eyes to this enormity, but have good naturedly been paying their troops at the rate of nearly 2,000 Rs. per mensem in the shape of "*grain*" compensation, or rather *currency* compensation. We spend in this country between four and five lakhs, and by our apathy in the present currency crisis, inflict a loss of nearly 50 per cent. upon that sum or more than two lakhs, on those to whom it is disbursed.

Well might the natives of this Province laugh in their sleeves, and call the Peringees, a Bhola (simple) people! The very parties whose interest it is to continue these iniquities wonder at what prevents the Political Agent saying to them:

"You yourselves called us here to protect your rights, one of them was that of coining your own money. We have scrupulously and honestly done so. But in return you and your people have the audacity to depreciate the currency of the paramount power. You know your proceedings are dishonest, and that you dared not have so acted towards our predecessors, with impunity. Instead of punishing you for your misdeeds, however, Her Majesty's Government offers you the three alternatives:

"1st. Declare Her Majesty's Rupee a legal tender in your country at its intrinsic value, and punish depreciation.

"2nd. Buy at your Mint Her Majesty's rupee at its assay value.

"3rd. Close your Mint at once, and Government will buy up your coin now in circulation at its assay value.

"If you don't make your own choice, Government will choose for you."

Rajcote, 13th April 1863. JUNIUS.

* Jamshaee Korees, as per assay value Rs. 28-11-2 per 100 Korees, as per market rate of to-day Rs. 42-11-2 per 100 Korees.

THE commotion caused by the suspension of the native officials to which I alluded in my last has not yet ceased, and I fancy will not for some time to come. Some of the big wigs of that batch console themselves, I hear, with the idea that they will *only* be dismissed from Government employment, but I myself fancy that they will find themselves rather more unpleasantly placed than that. By the way I heard of a very strange arrangement they have in this agency, and one that I imagine holds in no other part of the world whatever. What I allude to is this, should a vacancy occur by death among any of the establishment, the person who succeeds to the appointment no matter how small the pay may be, has to pay a portion of it over to the son of the deceased, should it so happen that he is not old enough for employment, and to continue doing so until such time as he is old enough. Now when one comes to consider the small amount of pay that many of these people receive, especially the peons, it really is not very surprising that with such an arrangement as this that they should take bribes, and I trust that the new Political Agent will see fit to at once put an end to such an unjust arrangement, for hitherto I hear it has had the countenance of the Political Agent, and no man who did not agree to it could get employment.

The Cavalry, a Squadron of the 1st Lancers, came int Rajcote a few days ago, and I fancy that now they have come and are likely to remain some time, that they will receive orders to build themselves houses and get the old Cavalry lines into something like ship shape instead of making shift with the old saddle rooms as has hitherto been done.

We all here have, I think, a very just grievance and which is this, you are aware, perhaps, that two or three chiefs in this province have the right of coining and that koorees are the current coin of this province. Well they are issued by the chiefs from their Mint at the rate of three for the Rupee, but the people of the province will never allow so much, and now they only allow two and a quarter which is a most serious loss to all of us who are paid in Rupees, for the price of every thing here is in koorees. I confess myself that I consider Government ought either to interfere in this case and have a fixed rate at which the Rupee is to be taken, the same as is the case in Cutch, or else that they ought to pay their servants in koorees and at the rate at which it is issued by the chiefs who have the right of coining. The chief of Naowanuggur who is the principal coiner is making enormous sums by this rate of exchange, for he has to pay his tribute in Rupees, and in taking his Revenue in exchanging his koorees for rupees he is allowing only two and a quarter korees per rupee. The matter has, I believe, been brought to the notice of Government, but if you, Sir, could use the influence of your paper and stir them up on the subject you would be conferring a great boon upon on all of us here. It seems to me a great farce that these petty chiefs should be allowed to coin at all, and I think Government would not be acting at all arbitrarily if they took away that right and made some slight allowance in the tribute on account of royalty to those who have at present the right of keeping up Mints. That would, I am of opinion, go a long way towards simplifying the accounts of the country.

Before finishing this I must mention to you that a man lately came up from Bombay bringing a letter to a merchant in Joonaghur and was promised if he gave the letter he would receive sixty Rs. Well, Sir, the man got to Joonaghur and gave his letter and got his money, but some one who happened to be present at the time went and gave information and both the messenger and the merchant were seized and are now in confinement in a place called Ogperkhote. I hope that the person who sent the messenger will read this, and if he does that he will take some measures for bringing to the notice of the authorities this abuse of power on the part of the Joonaghur people, or rather Annundjee Amerchund, who is still the real King of Kattywar. I doubt myself much if these people have the right of punishing a British subject in this way. If they have, the sooner it is taken from them the better; for where such blackguards are about the reigning prince as are at present about the Joonaghur Nawab, it is hard to say how far that right may be abused, for they will make whatever laws may suit them at the moment, and it is impossible for a man to know when he is going against rules or not in such an arbitary country as the Joonaghur estate ruled by Annundjee is. FASSENACOID.

17th April 1863.

LOCAL.

THE usual salute was fired from the saluting Battery on Saturday last, on the departure of His Excellency the Governor to Khandalla, where he will remain until Wednesday, and then proceed to Mahableshwur there to spend the hot season.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—This day, the 20th instant, will be observed as a Holiday under the rules applicable to Sundays.

THE following Garrison Order was issued on Saturday last, by Brigadier Tapp, C. B., Commanding the Garrison: "Officers of the Garrison who purpose attending the ceremony of opening the Bhore Ghaut Incline, on Tuesday next, are requested to appear on that occasion in undress uniform without Swords."

INCOME TAX.—The following is a Comparative statement of the amount of Income Tax received in March 1861, 1862, and 1863:—

Year	March.	Total up to March.
1860-61 .....Rs.	2,000	Rs. 8,12,342.
1861-62.....	20,634	8,50,919.
1862-63.....	17,645	1,08,043.

TIGER.—We are informed that a tiger is prowling about the village of Marol in Salsette. On Friday afternoon last a man while returning from Mahalar had arrived close to his house, when suddenly a tiger came up to his front and attacked him. Being a shikaree the man defended himself with his umbrella and got himself extricated from the animal's claws having received only two scratches on his elbow and foot. The animal made a spring a second time, but was immediately made to retire by the man pelting him with stones.

WE learn from a reliable source that Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Buttiwalla, a Parsee merchant of this place, has threatened legal proceedings against the President and members of the local Income Tax Commission for a wrongful distraint upon his property, laying his damages at the large sum of fifty thousand rupees. It appears that the sum of one hundred and eighty rupees was due by the merchant for tax for the year 1860-61, which he had paid in the month of December last, but no entry of such payment appearing in the books of the department, he was in March last called upon to pay the same over again which he refused to do and consequently the distress was made. The merchant in support of his assertion holds a receipt which proves that the payment was made. The result of this will naturally be looked for with great anxiety by the mercantile community.

WE understand that the Secretary of State has desired the Indian Government to transmit to him a Return of Cotton exported during the past year, showing in separate columns the weight and value, the name of vessels in which it is shipped, and the port whence it was despatched. Sir Charles Wood has also desired that a similar Return should be sent to him monthly, to keep him informed of the state of the Cotton trade in the Capital of British India. As Cotton is an article exempted from Export duty, it is not usual to appraise it at the Custom House, and the value given to it by the shippers themselves is only nominal, so that to get at a proper and correct valuation of the staple will now be a difficult matter.—*Bengal Hurkaru, April* 11.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

To H. BROOKE, Esq.

Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—With reference to my letter dated the 10th November last, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to inform you that Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State has intimated that arrangements have been made with the Post Office authorities in England and with the P. and O. Company for delaying for one day (commencing with the second mail in this month) the departure of the Mail from Bombay, and for using all speed in making the voyage to Bombay.—I have, &c.

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1863.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

SUICIDE BY STRANGLING.—An Inquest was held on Saturday last, at the old Memonwadda street, to inquire into the circumstances of the death of a Hindoo female named Ruttonbaee, aged about twenty years. It appeared from the evidence of Nemchund Lowjee Wania, the brother-in-law of the deceased, that she was married to witness' brother, who died about an year ago, since then the deceased had been living alone in the room where her body was lying. The deceased was supported by the witness. Witness used to go daily to eat with the deceased in the morning at eleven and in the evening at five o'clock. On Friday evening witness left her in good health. Witness's two brothers used to eat food prepared by the deceased. Witness never spoke to the deceased since her husband's death, because it was contrary to their custom. In consequence of information received on Saturday morning from the women living in the house; witness reported to the police. The Subedar Hukeem and Duffedar Babajee came to the house of the deceased with witness, and broke open the house of the deceased's room. They found the deceased strangled with a rope still round her neck. The window of the room was closed and bolted from within as well as the door. The deceased had not been in bad health. She had no quarrel with any person. It was not customary for widows to leave the house for a year and a half after their husbands' death, except to visit the temple in the morning before any one could see them.

The above statement was corroborated by the testimony of Nathubhai, and two police havildars.

VERDICT.—"The deceased committed suicide by strangling."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—18TH APRIL 1863.

(BEFORE W. N. OLIVER, ESQ.)

UNSATISFACTORY POSSESSION.—Moorar Wuya and Anund Mooljee, were placed at the bar charged with having in their possession a quantity of cotton of the value of three annas which may be reasonably suspected of having been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how they came by the same.

From the evidence of Mr. Robert Roberts, an accountant of the firm of Messrs. Nicol and Company, it appeared that on Friday last at about five o'clock P. M., he saw prisoners lying on some bales of cotton in Marine Street, and putting their hands into bales of cotton, and stopping cotton which they took out of the bales into their waistcloths. Prisoners rolled some cotton into their turbans. Witness called out a sepoy to apprehend them. One unrolled his turban and threw the cotton on the ground, the other pulled it out of his waistcloth and threw the cotton on the ground as fast as he could. The above statement was corroborated by the testimony of Bapoo Luximon a police havildar.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoners and fined them in the sum of fifteen rupees each, in default to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for a period of six weeks.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

THEFT OF JWELLERY.—Dada Gunnesh and Nana Gunnesh, were placed at the bar charged with stealing ornaments of the value of sixteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven rupees the property of one Luxumebayee.

The information in this case was laid in the month of January last.

Luxumebayee stated, that she was in the keeping of one Seetaram Bapoo who lately died. She was living at Funnuswaddy at the time of the robbery. She occupied at that time two rooms. One was a sleeping and sitting room; and the other was a cooking room; in which she kept her furniture. Witness recollected the twenty-fourth of November last, on which day she left property in the rooms consisting of jewels, &c. &c., of the value of sixteen thousand rupees. The jewellery was in a box which was locked, and which was placed in a large box. About two months ago on a evening at about five o'clock witness saw all things safe. The following day witness went to Poona, and in a month she returned to Bombay, and then discovered the loss of her property. From enquiries made by her she found that the property was in possession of the prisoners.

On this day the further hearing of the case was resumed.

Mr. Verral appeared on behalf of the prosecutrix.

Dr. Reid defended the prisoners.

Luxumebayee was called and re-examined by Mr. Verral, stated,—Since she laid her information she had discovered some of her property. Witness went to Mr. Forjett, who gave her the sepoys to go with her. They went in Funnuswaddy, and searched the house of Dada Gunnesh, and found from the house some part of the missing property.

Cross-examined by Dr. Reid,—Prosecutrix went with a native Police Constable to Mr. Forjett. Mr. Forjett sent the Police sepoys with the witness to search the house. After search was made prisoner No. 2 was admitted to bail. Witness did not mention at that time that any of the property had been found. The old man (Venayeckrao) now in Court was the brother of the man who died. Witness remembered sending a message to Venayeckrao at his house at Pallupsee. She did not recollect the date. Prisoners and their uncle were living together at Girgaum. Witness saw them at Girgaum a month or a month and a quarter after she returned from Panwell. Witness saw them at Girgaum two or three times. When she locked the door of her room before she went to Poona she kept the key with her. Witness did not leave any body in charge of her property worth sixteen thousand rupees. Sheetaram left for Palupsay after she had gone to Poona. She saw Sheetaram a month before she went to Poona. Witness had been living about a year at Pootoo's house. Witness did not recollect how many copper and brass pots she had. Witness did not go to those rooms in which her things were for a month before she went to Poona. She did not open the box in which her things were for a month, before she went to Poona. Prosecutor stated the case first to Narrayen and who reduced the same into writing and read it over to her. Witness did not recollect the value of one of the neck ornaments.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further investigation until Friday next the 24th instant. Prisoners were admitted to bail.

ADDRESSES OF CONGRATULATION TO THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

PURSUANT to a requisition addressed to the Sheriff, a numerously-attended and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay was held on Thursday afternoon last in the Town Hall, for the purpose of voting an Address of Congratulation to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on the occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, together with a similar Address of Congratulation to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. There were present on the occasion His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere; the Hon'ble Messrs. W. E. Frere, J. D. Inverarity, H. L. Anderson, W. B. Tristram, Juggonath Sunkersett, A. D. Robertson, M. H. Scott, Premabhoy Hemabhoy, H. Hebbert, and H. Newton; Brigadier Tapp, Captain E. Grant, Capt. T. Leith, Major G. Clerk, Capt. Barker, I. N., Capt. Young, I. N., Commodore Frushard, I. N., Lieut. Ferguson, I. N., Colonel W. F. Marriott, Colonel Barr, Captain Chitty, Sir Alexander Grant, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. Mr. W. K. Fletcher, Rev. Dr. M. Mitchell, H. H. Meer Jaffer Ally Khan Bahadoor, Rev. Dr. A.G. Fraser, the two sons of H. H. Aga Khan, Rev. Mr. Spring, Rev. Mr. Galbraith, Rev. C. Cooke; Drs. M. Stovell, F. S. Stedman, R. Haines, H. Giraud, A. H. Leith, E. Impey, W. C. Coles, T. Diver; Messrs. W. T. Roper, C. Forjett, N. Spencer, E. Sassoon, Venayekrow Juggonathjee, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Maneckjee Cursetjee, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nanabhoy Byramjee, J. R. Arthur, R. H. Pinhey, M. R. Westropp, R. West, R. C. Rowlands, F. J. Candy, F. H. Vining, Vurjeevundass Madowdass, Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, A. R. Scoble, J. Dunbar, Narayen Dajee, Rao Bahadoor Vishwanath Narayen, Venayekrow Wassudeu, Mansukdass Pandurungjee, Moosa Khan, Kursondass Madowdass, R. McIlwraith, H. Byne, J. Achenbach, H. Wickham, R. H. Showell, R. Hannay, J. Burgess, T. F. Gray, Braz Fernandez, Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee, D. J. Kenneily, J. F. Hutchinson, J. Macfarlane, C. Leggett, A. Manley, A. C. Gumpert, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck, Bhugwondass Purshotumdass, R. Wallace, W. Loudon, J. B. Bevis, H. Prescott, J. Hemson, &c. &c.

The Sheriff, Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee, opened the proceedings by reading the requisition conveying the meeting, after which His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere was voted to the Chair on the motion of Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR said:—We are met here this day to give formal and public expression to our feelings of respectful and loyal sympathy with Her Majesty, on the occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The feeling is no new one, for it has its origin as far back as the commencement of Her Majesty's reign, and has been growing in strength and intensity ever since. It is not a local feeling, for it is shared by every branch and every class of the many nations over which Her Majesty reigns. It is not a transient feeling for it has pervaded and influenced our lives and actions for years past, and will continue to do so for years to come. It has left its impression on the annals of our nation, and will be among the landmarks of the history of this century. Such being the case it is not necessary nor consistent with our object, that I should use many words in commending the subject to your attention. It is fit and proper that we should not leave our feelings at this time to be simply inferred or taken for granted. It is right we should express them formally, publicly, and with our united voice as fully sharing the feeling which actuates Her Majesty's subjects throughout the world; and with this view I will now call on the gentlemen who have been selected to move the first resolution.

THE Hon'BLE Mr. W. B. TRISTRAM in proposing the first resolution said,—Within the last 18 months two public meetings of the inhabitants of Bombay have been held in this room both appealing strongly to the sympathies—both melancholy in their natures:—the first was convened to offer an address expressive of our condolence with the sorrowing heart of our most Gracious Queen, the other to devise means of endeavouring to assist our then starving fellow-countrymen in Lancashire. But to-day is one of unmixed and general joy, for we are here met to convey to Her Majesty our congratulations on the happy marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, an alliance we must all look upon as most happy and desirable. May we not all hope that, this auspicious event together with the strong feeling of renewed attachment to the Royal Family which it has called forth throughout the British Dominions, may we not hope it may tend greatly to soothe the sorrow of our Queen, who lives supremely in the hearts of her subjects and who has commanded the reverence of the world by her private and domestic virtues as well as by her noble administration of the Government of her country. The Resolution and address I hold in my hand need no enticing words of mine to commend them

ver 1857. I admitted the document at the trial, but certainly not for the purpose of enabling Mr. Bell to go into evidence with a view of proving an infringement of the copyright in that book, but on the ground that the registration of the book in question might have some bearing upon the general case. Upon further consideration I am clearly of opinion that the plaintiffs not having alleged in their plaint that the copyright in the directory of 1857 had been infringed, they are not now entitled to go into a case not raised in the plaint or by their written statement.

I now proceed to the examination of the affidavits and the mass of parol and documentary evidence adduced at the trial, which lasted five days, during which seventeen witnesses were examined, and forty-six exhibits put in evidence.

The facts of this, which is one of great importance, have received at my hands the most anxious attention and consideration.

In cases like the present the usual practice in England is to refer the subject to an officer of the Court, whose duty it is to report the result of his comparison, and the Court acts upon such a report in making its final decree. The duties hitherto performed by the Master, so far as regards the current business, have now devolved on the Judges themselves. Consequently, I have been obliged in this case to enter not only into a minute investigation and comparison of the rival works, but also of the earlier directories. Mr. Roussac, in his affidavit says that "Thacker's Post Office Directory," is a piracy of the one published by himself. In dealing with the facts I shall assume throughout that the "Quarterly List, of October 1862 has been properly registered. I have adopted this course, as, in the event of this case being appealed, the learned Judges may not agree with me in the construction I have put on the eleventh section; and if I now shut out my consideration, the complaint in reference to the "October Quarterly List," the case might have to be heard again at a ruinous cost to the parties. The defendants will not be prejudiced in the slightest degree, and the entire case relied upon by the plaintiffs will have received full consideration at my hands.

[Here the learned Judge went into a variety of details of the alleged piracy, and narration of English decided cases into which we cannot follow him. He concluded thus:—]

I have no difficulty in saying that the foundation of the plaintiffs' case entirely fails. It is very desirable in deciding cases like the one now under consideration, to act whenever it is possible, upon broad principles and not give effect to technical and nice distinctions. I have endeavoured, without success, to find a case exactly circumstanced as this is, but this case falls clearly within the principles of the decisions of "Vice Chancellor Kinderseley in *Murray* vs. *Boyne*, and Vice Chancellor Wood in *Spiers* vs. *Brown*; two of the cases having the most direct bearing on the present one. I find from a close comparison of the works in question in many respects the same arrangement and classification, and in some instances that the matter contained in the plaintiffs' book has been used by the defendants; but still, I am of opinion that the defendants have not made an unfair or undue use of the plaintiffs' books. There exists a general resemblance, as both publications follow in the track of the old directories. No doubt the defendants sought for and obtained information from parties well qualified to assist them in the compilation of the Directory. The evidence adduced at the trial satisfied me that both the plaintiffs' and defendants' publications were compiled from materials common to the whole world. I have made a close comparison of "Roussac's Directory" for 1856 with that of "Samuel Smith's Directory" for 1855, and if the proprietors of the latter work had been minded to interfere with Mr. Roussac, he could not well have complained, and the circumstances of his having been employed by Samuel Smith & Co. would have afforded no answer whatever; on the contrary, he, of all others, should have refrained from doing an act injurious to the interests of Samuel Smith or his legal representatives Samuel Smith was the pioneer years ago, in preparing a "Bengal Directory." Mr. Roussac's connection with this publication commenced in 1854, and according to his own statement he was not a partner, but received half the profits for his services. Samuel Smith & Co. found all the funds; it was their risk. In 1855, Samuel Smith failed, and in 1856, Roussac commenced business on his own account. Mr. Sims continued to publish the "Bengal Directory" in the name of S. Smith & Co. till 1858. Roussac, in compiling his own directory in 1858 availed himself of all the information collected whilst he was conducting S. Smith & Co.'s directory; and now, in 1863, he claims a monopoly in a book which is, in a great measure, the result of the industry, enterprise, and capital, which S. Smith & Co., bestowed on the preparation of their directory for a quarter of a century.

The publication of "Thacker's Directory" may be prejudicial to the plaintiffs, but the question I have to determine is, has there been an invasion of the plaintiffs' legal or equitable rights and I feel myself bound to make answer in the negative; the plaintiffs are now seeking to establish a monopoly in respect of a directory compiled for the most part from information collected and published by the parties from an early period down to the present time. The classification and arrangement of the "Bengal Directory and Annual Register" of 1855 "on a new and improved plan," which was published by Samuel Smith, is almost identical with that of the plaintiffs. I have also looked through "Smith's Directory" for 1858, and I have no difficulty in saying that Roussac's is nothing more or less than a new edition of Samuel Smith's book, with additions and improvements as it may appear. Mr. Roussac at the hearing of the suit strongly asserted his claim for protection in respect of the table of distances and the postage rates; although it appears that the former, with the exception of a few additions, was copied from the "East India Calendar," and that the latter was obtained from the Calcutta Post-office. Can it be seriously contended that for the future no one of the subjects in India are not to be allowed to receive information on such subjects, except through the medium of "Roussac's Directory?" Of course, if the plaintiffs are entitled to restrain the defendants from selling their new directory the proprietors and publishers of many other useful publications will be placed at the mercy of the plaintiffs; and considering that from the beginning to the end of the plaintiffs' directory there is not a single line of original matter, the strongest exemplification of "piracy" and "servile imitation" by the defendants or their agents could alone induce me to decide against the defendants' right to publish their directory. I cannot help thinking that the establishment of a monopoly in such a work would cause considerable inconvenience to the public. As the populations of the large and important cities in India increase local directories will be requisite containing such information as postal distances, postage rates, a list of Calcutta Banks, and other institutions—And yet if the plaintiffs are entitled to an injunction in this case, it would establish their right against all future publications of the same character; and as regards the other Presidencies, the proprietors of directories might be assailed for having pirated "Roussac's Directory."

Upon these grounds, I have felt myself bound to come to a decision in favour of the defendants. The only case that could for a moment induce a doubt in my mind is that of *Matheweson* vs. *Stockdale*; but that case, when properly understood, is in strict accordance with my present decision.

I cannot conclude my judgment without stating that I am very sensible of the valuable assistance rendered to me at the hearing of the suit by the learned counsel Mr. Ball for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Doyne on behalf of the defendants.

Suit dismissed, with No costs.

MYSORE.

We regret to learn that cholera is raging to a fearful extent in Mysore, whereby about 46 deaths occur daily. The town of Mysore is said to be one of the filthiest places in Southern India, the almost dry trench round the Fort, is overgrown with weeds and wild trees, and is a depository for every thing impure, on the sides of some of the principal roads, are to be seen deep nullahs choked with filth. Pools of stagnated water are also to be seen here and there, and lastly the Fort in which the Rajah dwells is a fair specimen of the indifference which the Natives show to cleanliness. We have a Deputy Superintendent, Superintendent, and other officials located in Mysore. May we ask are their hands so tied down that they can do nothing for the improvement and cleanliness of so large and important a town as Mysore.—*Bangalore Herald, April* 14.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

(From the Friend of India, April 9.)

The day for the recognition of the importance of national education in India is at last at hand. Lord Dalhousie, whose reign was signalised among other civil triumphs by the reorganization of the whole department of education throughout India and the introduction of the grant-in-aid and university systems, did nothing for the lower education. Lord Canning excused himself for his inattention to the higher education by the critical times in which his administration fell, but he did nothing for popular instruction though pressed by Lord Stanley to give it immediate heed. As yet Lord Elgin has not declared himself regarding either, though education is almost the subject left, in which he might initiate a new policy and gain for himself a lasting reputation. A year has passed since the Calcutta University almost unanimously, and at the request of Government, proposed a scheme for the higher education, but as yet the Viceroy has not condescended to reply. It would seem as though the only officials who care to estimate the question aright are the English statesmen sent out as financiers. Mr. Laing raised the annual grant of money from a quarter to half a million sterling, and Sir Charles Trevelyan, the moment he has produced his Budget, will throw himself into the far more important question of how most fruitfully this, or a larger sum may be spent. Our voice on this subject has been hitherto that of one crying in the wilderness. The time of preparation, we trust, is past; the hour of earnest, intelligent action is at hand.

However contemptible and baneful the direction of public instruction in Bengal may have been since Sir F. Halliday's time; however cold and repellant of all private effort, popular sympathy and a high ideal the educational administration of Bombay may have been, we can always point with satisfaction to the intelligent earnestness with which Madras, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab have striven to teach the people, at once as an example in some respects and a warning in others. Mr. Kempson's Report on the progress of education in the North-West during the past official year appears most opportunely. It is written with no little honesty and fulness of detail, and may be taken as affording a fair picture of what earnest men are striving to accomplish for all the millions of India. English collegiate and school education is the weakest part of the operations described. The North-Western Provinces have three Colleges, at Benares, Agra and Bareilly and, strange to say, the last has the honour of being in all respects first on the list. As yet it has no missionary competitor, but at the other two places—once the great Hindoo and Mussulman capitals—the efforts of the Church Mission Colleges, Joynarain's and St. John's, have been so successful as to throw the State institutions into the shade. Whether we test the rival colleges by the absolute cheapness of the education imparted, its cost to the State, the success of the students in the University Examinations, or their moral character and respective numbers,—in some or all of these respects the independent but aided colleges are superior. We direct Sir Charles Trevelyan's attention to this fact, as illustrating the truth of what this journal has always maintained and what is the main principle of the Despatch of 1854—that the State must as soon as possible retire from the direct support of schools which give an *English* education, using the money spent on them in grants-in-aid of all who give a good secular education and in the promotion of a national *Vernacular* system which unlike English, does not encourage itself. It seems to us that the North-Western Provinces, on the confession of Mr. Kempson's Report, are ripe for the following reforms—the abolition of the Agra College, the maintenance of only a Sanskrit College at Benares, the encouragement of the College and grants-in-aid simultaneously at Bareilly till the State can retire from that place also, and the establishment of a great Central College, with law and medical as well as literary lectures, at Allahabad, the capital, where private effort will not probably be able to meet the want for many years. The Boarding-house or, as it is in England, the College Hall system, has been most successful at Bareilly. Some fifty youths, of all creeds and classes, from all parts of Rohilcund and even the Doab, live under the supervision of a Pundit. Their behaviour is good, and as a rule they carry off more honours than their fellows who are exposed to all the abominations of a family system based on caste and idolatry.

But we are more interested in what is called popular or national education in the North-West, and for its steady growth and success we are indebted to a civilian, Mr. S. Reid, the late Director. Though, out of the thirty millions of people only twenty per cent. of the boys in the Government school—the only fact that proves great progress since 1850 when the present system was introduced into eight selected districts. Then Mr. R. Thornton shewed that only 75,000 children attended school in the whole of India from the Kurrumnassa to the Sutlej and the Nerbudda to the Himalayas. Now there are some 300,000 boys in all schools of every kind, and the State spends £48,574 a year, or half the amount devoted in Bengal chiefly to English education which private effort would do for a third of the sum and with far better moral and intellectual results. The vernacular system in the North-West is declared to have taken permanent root. "Its stability and its aptitude for internal development and improvement are no longer doubtful," says the Director. But, if it is to go on till it covers every district, Sir C. Trevelyan must see to it that the educational cess is consented to as the permanent settlement spreads. We regret that while Mr. Edmonstone, followed by Sir C. Wood, declared that the levy of one per cent. on the land revenue for schools is in some places illegal, he did not urge some such measure for maintaining it equitably as has been proposed in Madras. The State cannot directly educate the thirty millions of children who should be at school in all India, and must teach the people by some such cess as this to help themselves, just as it does in the case of roads. And if these thirty millions of boys and girls are not educated, we may go on proposing contract laws, building jails, paying magistrates and wasting our ruling strength and money for naught; but the people will not be heartily honest from principle, nor rise in the scale of enlightenment. Christian education alone—and education of any kind is better than none—makes the lower orders of England, who suffer so nobly at present, to differ from their grandfathers who could not read in 1830, and from their fathers who in 1840 threatened to throw the country into political confusion.

The facts given by Mr. Kempson shew how good is the material and how favourable are the means on and through we have to work. In 1861-62 no less than 84,392 boys attended 2,823 Halqabandi schools in circles of villages, or 30 to each. In the Indigenous schools, with which the State has no direct connexion, there were 61,474 boys in 6,155 Schools or 9 to each. And in the 244 higher Tehsili schools there were 14,935 boys or 60 to each. Three Normal Schools had at least *some* effect on several hundred teachers, who could not learn much in six months. Mr. Kempson tells us that female education is now a fact; girls as well as boys attend many of the village schools, and all that is wanted is that English ladies in all the chief stations should organise a Women's Normal Class. Thakur Kalyan Singh, of the Agra College, trains a class of native ladies, his kinswomen, to conduct the 17 schools which he established and which are attended on an average by 18 pupils. The Missionaries have at least a thousand heathen girls at school. These are the first fruits of a national system which needs only the guidance of superior men, and the assistance of State funds, combined with the co-operation of the people themselves, to grow until it covers the land and elevates the masses.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND APPLICABLE TO MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his Residence, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c. of Major W. Gray, of the Staff Corps the same comprises, Carved Furniture, such as Circular and Dining Tables, Conversation, and other Couches, Arm and Easy Chairs, Side Boards, Sideboxes, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Predien Chairs, Tea Poys, Table and Hanging Argand Lamps, Reclining Couches, Dumb Waiter, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, and Dispense articles, &c.

No Reserve will be made, the property will be on view from Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

AUCTION SALE OF THREE BOATS.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, the following pleasure Boats at 4 P.M.

A fast sailing Cargo or pleasure Boat, built in Bombay, of best Teakwood, and Copper fastened, she is about 21 Tons burthen.

A Life Boat, Copper fastened.

A Gig do. do.—Both are English built. To be seen at Apollo Bunder.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT MALABAR HILL.

On or about the 16th proximo, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, Malabar Hill, all the valuable Household Furniture, Carriages, &c. of the Hon'ble R. Henbert, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises sets of rich Crystal Cut Glassware, handsome Claret and Gold Dinner Set, elegant Pink and Gold Flowered Dessert Set, rich Blue and Gold Tea and Coffee Set, White and Gold Breakfast Set, a set of Best Plated "Melon Pattern" Dish Covers, Pairs of Oval and Round hotwater Curry Dishes, Handsome 4-light Chandelabra Shades, Cruet Stand, Butter Pot, open worked Bottlestands, Cheese Salver, Fruit Knives in case, Knife and Fork, half a Set of Plated Spoons and Forks, single and Chamber Candlesticks, a complete set of English made Silver "Sdille pattern" Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, new and second hand Cutlery, Captain's Revolver, &c., and the furniture carved Blackwood such as Sets of Camp and Dining Tables, Sideboard, Arm and Easy Chairs, Bronze single, and double Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Tea Poys, Reclining Couches, Hat Stand, an excellent correct going 8 Day Clock by "James French," Royal Exchange, London, with carved Bracket, Circular Table with Marble Slab, Conversation Couches, English Carpets, Drawing Room and pridieu Chairs, Whatnots, Vases, and Figures, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Copper Cooking Utensils, and dispense Articles &c.

At 1 P.M.

A very light English built Brougham with Lamps, Shafts, &c. by "Thrupp Maberly" of London, made to order, with a pair of seven years durable Bay Carriage Horses, and set of Plated Mounted Harness complete.

One double seated English built Phaeton, with a Pair of powerful Bay Carriage Horses and a Set of Plated Mounted Harness, &c.

One Handsome Black Arab Riding Horse, single and double Harness, &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published and the property will be on view three days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th April 1863.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to establish the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Cassely, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged*.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of an infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached and Coloured Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

15,000 Seed Bags.

1 Case Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas.

1 Case Letter files.

1 Case China Gauze and Feather Fans.

40 Baskets Trichinopoly Cheeroots.

90 Boxes Bar Soap.

20 Dozen Bottles Office Ink.

1 Case Bivlam Raw Silk.

On account and at the risk of Shaw Veerjee Deveurrum, by order of Messrs. Damoder Dhurumsey and Co.

2 Pieces 60-2/16 yards French Satin.

On account and at the risk of Aba Thara, the first purchaser, by order of Mahomed Ramatoola, 4 Bales 100 pieces Grey Domestics 72 yds.

At 3 P.M., on the Musjid Bunder.

96 Deal Planks, about 14 to 15 feet long, 10 inches wide, and 3 inches thick.

SALE OF DAMAGED SINGAPORE LACK.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters.

C R—124 Bags Singapore Lack, more or less damaged by salt water, landed ex Brig *Poling*.

SALE OF IRON TANKS AND BATH BRICKS.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will submit to Public Auction at the Boree Bunder—

100 Iron Tanks suitable for holding Oil, Paint, Gram, &c.

15,000 Bath Bricks.

Bombay, 20th April 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at his Rooms in Meadow Street, the property of Major Malcolm, left India for England, consisting of Plated, Glass, and Crockery Ware, Military Appointments, two Military Saddles with Bridles, Cooking Utensils, and a variety of other articles.

Also, by order of the President Band Committee of 23rd Regiment Native Infantry.

The undermentioned Band Instruments, viz:—

2 Cornets, in cases.

2 Trombones, in ditto.

10 Light Infantry Bugles.

1 Clarionet, B flat.

Also two Copper Kettle Drums, if not sold previously by private sale.

A Case containing 250 Gross Assorted Buttons.

A Case New Music Books.

A Case containing Ladies Silk Dresses, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, do. Sleeves and Collars, &c. &c.

A small batch of Sparkling Champagne, Moselle, and Hock, in quarts, slightly ullaged.

A small lot of Gentlemen's, Ladies and Children's Shoes.

Also, the property of an Officer proceeding to England, consisting of a Double Barrelled Gun, by Joseph Manton, Military Accoutrements, a Potographic Camera, &c. &c.

SALE OF GOLD JEWELLERY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant at his Rooms in Meadow Street, an invoice of Gold Jewellery, Consisting of Gold Bracelets, Broaches, Shirt and Sleeve Buttons, Guards and Neck Chains, &c. &c.

Also.

On account and Risk of the First purchaser Sorabjee Nowrojee Moosa.

1 Plated round Soup Tureen.

1 Do. Venison dish.

2 Pair Candlesticks with Shades.

1 Weighing Machine.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN THE FORT BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Avabie, Widow of the late Nusserwanjee Eduljee Screwwalla, deceased.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 o'clock P.M. on the Premises, all that Piece or Parcel of Land with four Storied House, situate in the Hunnoman Gully Lane, Fort, containing 96 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector under number 418, and that of Assessment under number 10, the property of Avabie, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Eduljee Screwwalla, deceased.

Conditions of sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale, or on application to the Auctioneer.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c., COLABA, OPPOSITE THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at his residence, Colaba, the property of W. Williams, Esq., Assistant Conservator of Forest, consisting of handsome Black wood Household Furniture, viz., Tables, Chairs, Couches, Chiffoneer, Wardrobe, Screen, Table Ornaments, Pictures, a collection of Books, a few Plants in Pots, and variety of other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few Europe-made Child's Perambulators, for Single seat, and a few pair of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete by Dean Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th April 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

THIS DAY, the 20th instant, Messrs FRANCIS & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 11 A.M., in the Victoria Land Company's ground at Colaba, 32 Bales and 7 Bundles of damaged Cotton on account and risk of the first purchaser

Ebram Ramjee.

TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, Messrs FRANCIS & Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the Rooms, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, T. Red Cloth, Muslin Dresses, 1 Case Millinery consisting of rich White Lace Shawls, Mantillas, Collars and Cuffs, Festoons, and rich Embroidered 1 Case of Children's Toys and other Fancy Articles, 1 Case American Clocks, 50 Kegs of Dry White Lead, 50 dozen Tumblers of sizes, a lot of Coir Ropes and Sundry other Articles.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 25th April 1863 at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. Francis & Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee and on account, and at the risk of the Mortgagor, all that Piece of Ground, being the first part of an Oart called Kudwady, with three several Chawls or ranges of buildings and a Bungalow, standing thereon, situate without the Fort, at or near Gaywady, or Cavel Road, adjoining the Cemetery yards or thereabouts, and the said three Chawls and Bungalow are respectively assessed under the Nos. 11, 12 and 13, and the said Piece of Ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 246, and is bounded as follows, on the East partly by the House of Marian Dp Almeida, partly by a passage forming a part of the said piece of ground and partly by the vacant ground of Pedro Affonciano De Souza, on the West and South by the Oart belonging to the Chapel of Catherina De Souza, and on the North by the Oart belonging to Diog Miguel Peters. For further particulars, apply to Henry S. Lobo, Esq., Solicitor for the Mortgagee, at No. 2, Medow Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY the 30th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 11 A.M., on the Premises, No. 20, Sjiller's Street, Mazagon Road, near Turden, the Printing Presses, Types, and all the materials necessary for getting up a Printing Office, consisting of—

2 Columbian Presses.
1 Wedding Press.
1 Hand Bookbinder's Press.
2 Iron Inkslabs.
1 Wooden Inkslab.
53 Pairs Cases.
1 Case Brass Rules, of sizes.
16 Wooden Stools for Compositors.
6 Rollers of sizes.
1 Rack of Sizes.
2 do. for Galleys.
2 Office Tables.
2 Office Chairs.
37 Brass Column Rules.
12 Ships.
55 Gallies of sizes.
140 Glazed Boards.
6 Wooden Frames for Cases.
5 Wooden Benches.
6 Letter Boards.
12 Iron Chases.
1 Iron Lead Cutter.
2 American Inkstands.
About 500 lbs. Brass Rule, Viz.
" 400 " Bourgeois.
" 400 " Small Pica.
" 300 " Long Primer.
" 200 " Minion.
" 10 " Pica Antique.
" 150 " Nonpariel.
" 40 " Pica Black.
" 50 " Small Primer.
" 50 " Long Primer German Text.
" 30 " Script.
" 10 " Flowers and Borders.
" 400 " Leads, thick and thin, of sizes.
" 100 " Extra Quadrats of sorts.
" 30 " Pica Old English.
" 40 " Double Pica, Old English.
" 250 " Thereabout, Quotations, Furniture and Justifiers, &c. &c. &c.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd May 1863, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. are instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, at 4½ o'clock P.M., a house situate at the Chumney Lane or Dhookerwaddy, Girgaum Road, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 23, and bounded as follows, on the North by the house of Jose' Pereira, on the South by the Oart of the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, the East by one of the houses of the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, and on the West by a portion of the Public Passage of the Churney Lane.

For further particulars apply to the Surviving Executor Mr. Francis A. Lopes, Kalbadevie.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirdieu & Co. of Glasgow, and Edward Adams, of London.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th April 1863.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Hester, Jigger, Frosting, Blotting, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

METAL MART, Boree Bunder—

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves, and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools.
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron.
Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From April 1863, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distance Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
	Bombay ..... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	...	...	2 30
2½	Byculla ..... ,,	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	10 22	...	...	2 45
5½	Dadur ..... ,,	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	...	...	...	2 56
8	Mahim ..... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	...	3 10
9½	Coorla .. .. Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 14	...	10 45	...	...	...
16½	Bhandoop ,,	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	11 12	...	...	...
20½	Tannah ..... ,,	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	11 30	...	...	...
33½	Callian ..... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	12 5	...	...	...
	Callian ..... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla ..... ,,	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind ..... ,,	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58½	Shapoor ..... ,,	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khurdee ..... ,,	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Kussarah ..... Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	Egutpoora ... Dep.	...	6 30	...	P.M. 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore ..... ,,	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Deolalee for Nassick ... ,,	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar ..... ,,	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaum ... ,,	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar ..... ,,	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum ... ,,	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½	Chalisgaum ... ,,	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Kujgaum ..... ,,	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½	Pachora ..... ,,	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
231	Myjee ..... ,,	...	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Mussawud ..... ,,	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½	Julgaum ..... Arr.	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

	Callian ..... Dep.	A.M. 11 12	P.M. 10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor ..... ,,	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel ..... ,,	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62½	Dyolee ..... ,,	12 42	12 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Campoolee .. Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.	Sundays only.
	Khandalla ... Dep.	P.M. 4 15	A.M. 4 0	...	...	P.M. 8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73½	Lanowlee ..... ,,	4 35	4 20	...	...	8 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla ..... ,,	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum ... ,,	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee ..... ,,	6 23	6 15	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
112½	Poona ..... Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona ..... Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Coroolee ..... ,,	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum ... ,,	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132½	Patus ..... ,,	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Deeksal ..... ,,	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188½	Poondulwanee... ,,	...	11 30	...	...	...	...	...